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BRILLIANT METEORS (SEPTEMBER 30 AND OCTOBER 2, 1893).

HEALDSBURG, September 30.—“A meteor, apparently twice as large as the full moon, passed from east to north at 7:15 o'clock to-night, bursting into fragments above the mountains to the westward. It burned with a green light, leaving a brilliant trail.”

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), October 2.—“A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy startled this community at 7:40 this evening, passing from the zenith northward to the horizon. It illuminated the heavens like a blinding flash of lightning. It was preceded by a rushing sound, and divided into two parts just before reaching the horizon.”

A USEFUL MAP OF THE MOON.

The most useful map of the Moon for general purposes, which I have seen, especially for quickly finding and identifying lunar formations, is the wall-map of M. C. M. GAUDIBERT, drawn by M. FÉNET and edited by M. FLAMMARION. The craters are numbered on the map and a list on the margin gives their names in the order of the numbers. An alphabetic list of names, giving the number alongside, would be a useful supplement.

The diameter of the Moon is about 25 English inches. The price of the map is \$2.50. E. S. H.

THE BRUCE PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE.

“The BRUCE photographic telescope, which has so long been in process of construction at ALVAN CLARK & SONS', Cambridgeport, will soon be set up at the Cambridge Observatory, and will probably be in operation in the course of a month, says the Boston *Transcript*. Its completion will mark a new epoch in this branch of science, as it is the largest and is thought to be the most powerful instrument of its kind which has yet been set up. The base and operating machinery are already in place at Cambridge, and the tube and lenses, although still at CLARK's works, are practically completed. It is expected that with this instrument stars can be photographed which have never been seen through the most powerful visual telescopes in the world.

The instrument differs from the ordinary large telescope in the construction of its object lens. The photographic telescopes commonly in use differ but little from an ordinary visual telescope, with an arrangement for the reception of a photographic plate.